

Evening Telegraph

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The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

In speculating upon the relative chances of success of the great armies which now confront each other in Europe, it is difficult to make sufficient allowance for the marvellous diminution of French power which has occurred since the days when the first Napoleon held the whole Continent in awe. France has never yet recovered from the overwhelming defeat she suffered half a century ago, and we do not believe she ever will. The whole foreign policy of the present Emperor has been based on a distinct and humiliating recognition of this fact. He has never dared, like his great uncle, to defy a combination of other nations. On the contrary, he has persistently followed the directly opposite course of sedulously seeking combinations with other powers before he ventured to measure swords with any single object of his enmity. When he wished to fight Russia he secured the aid of England and Sardinia. When he made war against Russia he did so as the ally of Victor Emmanuel, instead of conducting hostilities on his own account. He did not even venture upon his disastrous Mexican enterprise until he had the promise of co-operation from Spain and England, the moral help of Austria, and the hope of recruiting a strong French party among the citizens of the country he invaded.

Now, for the first time in his life, does he undertake a serious campaign on purely French resources. Even in this combat he has been intriguing for Austrian and Italian assistance, and calculating (vainly, we hope) upon the disaffection of portions of Prussia's new territorial acquisitions and the sympathetic aid of little Denmark. Times have sadly changed since France must needs go begging for help in a contest with a single European power.

This relative decadence is not the only difficulty against which the present Emperor must contend. Many roads to Germany were open to the first Napoleon. He was free to choose whether he would march through Belgium, violate the neutrality of Switzerland, or enter the friendly gates he kept open by his lavish promises to the Rhenish provinces. Now entrance through Belgium or Luxembourg can be made by Louis Napoleon only at the risk of encountering the open hostility of England and Russia. If he traverses Swiss territory he will awaken dangerous jealousies and antagonisms, and there is only left a narrow strip of Prussian and South German territory, which bristles with fortresses and is defended by three-quarters of a million of resolute soldiers. On this line of operations it is a grave question whether he will ever be able to make a telling offensive demonstration, and if he does not guard his strongholds with extreme care the Prussians will make France, instead of Germany, the seat of war.

The only advantage enjoyed by the present Emperor over the first Napoleon is in the superiority of the naval strength of the former. It remains to be seen how decisive this advantage will prove. The original Corsican fitted out great fleets, too, but they went to sea only to become the prey of English cruisers, and to demonstrate that the conqueror of armies was doomed to perpetual defeat on the ocean. It would be singular if this fate should now be reversed, and the French army on the Rhine with its imperial leader be defeated while his navy was spreading havoc on the Prussian coast. Yet such a spectacle is by no means improbable. The deep indignation aroused at Berlin by the eagerness of the British merchants to furnish coal to the Emperor, and the active exertions made to defend the German ports, joined to the fact that a formidable array of French vessels of war is even now within easy sailing distance of their probable points of attack, indicate that the Prussians have much more serious apprehensions of danger from the cannon of the French iron-clads than from the Chassepots of the French soldiers. That the Germans will bring many powerful agencies to bear in defending their imperiled coast, however, cannot be doubted, and at the worst they will bear manfully any damages that may be inflicted.

In all the early struggles of the first Napoleon he was greatly assisted by the daring republican sentiment of his own troops, and indirectly by the democratic proclivities of portions of the population whose territories he invaded. The present Emperor is regarded not only as the deadly foe but as the despicable betrayer of liberty by every intelligent republican of Europe, and while he will fall to win the cordial support of the liberal Frenchmen whose rights he has shamefully violated, every republican of Germany will fight against him with all the energy that deep political feeling, combined with patriotism, can inspire. The mighty people whom Napoleon has wantonly assailed will strike not only for their loved Fatherland which they wish to have legally expanded

"Where'er is heard the German tongue,
Where'er its hymns to God are sung,
But they will strike to avenge past injuries,
to obtain future security, and to punish the most treacherous and relentless foe of human liberty that now curses the earth.

In such a contest it will be singular if the Emperor is not defeated, and defeat to him

means dethronement and death or exile. In the latter event he may again find refuge on our hospitable shores, and if he happens to come here poverty-stricken as well as shorn of power, we trust he may find employment in General Lee's Virginia college as an expounder of "Cesar's Commentaries" to Southern students.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor held yesterday afternoon, a variety of subjects connected with the management of the Almshouse were considered, and a number of facts were elicited which indicate that the affairs of the city boarding-house across the Schuylkill will offer a profitable field for investigation to any one who will undertake to explore them to their lowest depths. Mr. Parker, who appears to be the live man of the board, contrived to create considerable excitement, and although he was voted a nuisance by the other members, some of his statements were apparently well substantiated and were entitled to a more respectful hearing than they received. With regard to the death report from the colored men's ward Mr. Parker showed that the greatest irregularities have existed, and that there has been a culpable mismanagement on the part of somebody. Thus the official statement of the number of deaths in this ward for the months of March, April, and May last was twenty-nine, whereas the official statement of the number of burials for the same ward for the three months named was forty-five. Mr. Parker also asserted that in some of the statements names are reported as dead, while there is no record of their burial, while others are reported as buried, but with nothing to show that they had ever died, and others again are reported buried who are still carried on the hospital books as living or discharged.

The explanation given of the discrepancies alluded to by Mr. Parker was, that in consequence of the pressure upon the ward of relapsing fever cases, the doctors were overworked and several of them sick with the fever, so that they could not give such attention to the record of the cases under their care as was desirable. Mr. Parker was unable to appreciate the sufferings of the physicians to the same extent as his colleagues, and according to his view of the case they have a pretty good time of it. "They go to their duty about 9 o'clock," said Mr. Parker, "and there is not a man on duty after 12, or generally after 10. Then they dress up and slick their hair and shine their boots and pin their ears back and march around with a lady over the ball-rooms or out in the garden picking flowers. I can't get these men to attend to a case of sickness when I want them. I tell you these doctors have not attended to their business. Their books have been kept by a poor, overworked nurse there, who is worth his weight in gold." Without undertaking to say whether this graphic sketch of the Almshouse medicos is strictly true to nature or not, the fact that the records were not properly kept was certainly demonstrated.

It is to be regretted that the active and inquiring disposition of Mr. Parker is not appreciated by the other members of the board, and in view of the apparent desire to crush him, a substantial triumph achieved yesterday must have been eminently gratifying to him. The Committee on Proposals for Meat reported favorably on bids for mutton and veal, but were unable to make any recommendation with regard to beef. Mr. Parker desired the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, and when it was urged that the usual method was to prefer the "lowest and best" bidder, he pledged himself personally to see that the contract was fulfilled if it was awarded to the lowest, without regard to the "best," and the concurrence of the board in his view of the case elicited the remark, "That is very encouraging; I got something through," which suggested to us the inquiry whether Mr. Parker intends to contract for the beef himself.

The lively interchange of civilities yesterday between Mr. Parker and the other members of the Board of Guardians, if amusing, was not entirely dignified or creditable; but it at least served to show that there are some things about the Almshouse management that need investigation. This city has been visited during the present season with a new form of pestilential disease, full statistics of which are of the utmost importance to the community, and a very large portion of these statistics are made up from the hospital reports of the Almshouse. If these reports are unreliable, our data with regard not only to the relapsing fever, but to all other diseases, will be at fault. For some reason or other there has been a disposition shown in official quarters to check inquiry into the nature and extent of the ravages committed by the relapsing fever, and that the public are as well informed on the subject as they are is due almost entirely to the exertions of private persons.

The report submitted to the Board of Guardians yesterday shows that there are now in the Almshouse 3012 persons. At this time last year there were 2950, or 62 less than at present. Of the present inmates 1325 are males and 1687 females. Within the last two weeks there were 225 admissions, 7 births, 49 deaths, 36 elopements, and 181 individuals discharged. Lodgings were granted to 43 and 118 meals were bestowed during the last month. Since the last report the House receipts amounted to \$119.92, and the house Agent collected \$461 for support cases, 100 lumps of forfeited butter, weighing about 82 pounds, were received.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

Judge Paxson yesterday delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury, in which he called their attention to the frightful increase of every description of crime, and requested their earnest co-operation with the officers of the law in protecting the law-abiding portion of the community by securing the prompt and severe punishment of those who are guilty of offenses. Judge Paxson, speaking

for himself and colleagues, announced a determination to administer the law with such severity that criminals would be made to fear and respect it. If this determination is resolutely adhered to some check at least can be placed upon the performances of the criminal classes. We have reached a condition of affairs when leniency towards murderers, thieves, and ruffians generally is simply an outrage to society at large; and let those who are disposed to prey upon society understand that punishment will be certain, and that the full penalty of the law will be imposed by the courts, and in very many cases the choice between crime and honesty will not be a difficult one. As Judge Paxson truly said, "We cannot afford any experiments in a large city like this in the present condition of society," and it is better that our malefactors should be shut up in the penitentiary for as long a term as the law will permit than that the lives and property of decent people should be endangered by a mistaken tenderness on the part of those who are entrusted with the duty of protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty. The frightful prevalence of crime is largely due to the lax administration of the laws, and things have certainly reached a condition that demands a more rigid enforcement of the pains and penalties that are the just dues of malefactors.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

On Thursday next, the 4th instant, State elections will be held in North Carolina and Tennessee. In North Carolina an Attorney-General, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature are to be elected. The Republican candidate for Attorney-General is Samuel F. Phillips, his Democratic opponent being William M. Shipp. The following are the Congressional candidates, as far as they have been announced:

Rep.	Dem.
Clinton J. Cobb.	L. W. Humphrey.
Charles R. Thomas.	Col. Fred. M. Waddell.
Joseph Dixon.	Sion H. Rogers.
Oliver H. Dockery.	R. B. Gilliam.
James H. Harris.	James M. Leach.
Madison Hawkins.	Francis E. Shober.
Gen. Wm. L. Scott.	Plato Durham.
Alex. H. Jones.	

In the Sixth district there is a so-called "Reform" candidate in the person of Harlow H. Helper, the brother of Hinton Rowan Helper, of "Impending Crisis" notoriety. The vacancy in the Second district was created by the death of Hon. David Heaton; that in the Fourth district by the expulsion of Deweese, the cadetship broker. Harris, the candidate for the Forty-second Congress in this district, is a colored man. At the last State election, which was held in 1868, Holden received 96,499 votes for Governor, against 83,451 for Ashe—a Republican majority of 13,048. The vote for President the same year stood, for Grant 92,241; for Seymour 73,600—a Republican majority of 18,641. The whole number of votes registered in 1868 was 106,876, of whom 117,431 were whites and 79,445 colored. The following was the vote in each Congressional district in 1868:

Rep.	Dem.	Mo.	
First.....	15,476	11,893	3,583R.
Second.....	14,590	12,293	2,297R.
Third.....	15,314	13,383	1,931R.
Fourth.....	14,796	13,556	1,240R.
Fifth.....	15,525	11,125	4,400R.
Sixth.....	11,162	12,192	1,030R.
Seventh.....	10,829	10,347	482R.

The Legislature elected in 1868 was made up as follows:

Rep.	Dem.	Joint	
Rep. majority.....	26	44	70
House.....	88	88	176
Senate.....	19	19	38

As the term of Senator Abbott expires on the 4th of March, 1871, the new Legislature will be charged with the duty of electing his successor. The canvass has been very bitter in the State, and in view of the recent disturbances the result of the approaching election is involved in some doubt, although the Republicans will probably be successful in carrying the State at large. The Democrats, however, confidently expect to gain at least two members in the Forty-second Congress.

The election to be held in Tennessee is for Supreme and Circuit Court Judges, Chancellors, and county magistrates. Six Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected, two for each of the three divisions of the State—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The following are the rival candidates, those on the Republican ticket having been placed in nomination by the Central Committee without the trouble of a convention:

Rep.	Dem.
Samuel Miligan.	T. A. H. Nelson.
Terapham Wheeler.	P. W. Dietrich.
John Trimble.	Peter Turner.
W. B. Wisner.	A. O. P. Nicholson.
Alvin Hawkins.	Thomas J. Fillman.
William Smith.	John L. Sneed.

Of the Democratic candidates, those for Middle Tennessee were Democrats before the war, the others having been Whigs. Nicholson was the colleague of Andrew Johnson in the United States Senate, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and, although his term did not expire until 1865, he deserted his post at once and went with the secessionists in a milk-and-water fashion. Nelson will be remembered as the "Eagle Orator" who created such a sensation in the Johnson impeachment trial. Many of the candidates for the Union offices are disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, and much excitement exists over the appointment contest in some parts of the State. Party lines in Tennessee are so frightfully mixed up that it is impossible to guess at the result with a show of accuracy.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF.

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FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870.

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of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers

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instruments to assist the hearing, the ap-

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SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery,

Silks and Shawls.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO ENSURE

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

8 CHESTNUT STREET. 8

1 FINEST CLOTHING. 2

8 JOHN WANAMAKER. 0

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS,

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HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY

harmless and reliable dye known. This splendid

Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair,

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natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the

skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents

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The Directors have this day declared a Dividend

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the Stockholders or their legal representatives on

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It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the

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It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are not, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, and Kidney Diseases.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *cavaco*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced perfectly pure and wholesome, and especially desirable for Family use and Medical purposes.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street. 730 South 4th St.

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